

Old World News Flashed by Cable to The Times-Dispatch

LIBERAL PARTY STILL GAINING

Fighting Radicals Would Now Welcome a General Election.

UNIONISTS NOT READY

New Parliament Would Have Heavy Majority Against Peers.

BY WILLIAM T. STEAD.
[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
London, November 5.—In the excitement of the coming elections, which promise to destroy the Republican monopoly of power in the United States, it is impossible that you should take a very keen interest in the fortunes of parties in Britain. Nevertheless, the course of your elections is not without influence over here; it is possible that our vicissitudes may possess some interest for your readers.

The one outstanding fact of the week is the decisive defeat of the opposition candidate at Walthamstow. This is one of the largest constituencies in England. It is peopled by the overflow of London, and has a reputation for fickleness. In the preceding five elections it has gone twice Conservative and three Liberal. The Unionists were confident that as a result of the burket and the Osborne judgment they would either win the seat or at the very worst reduce the Liberal majority by one-half.

Twelve daily newspapers energetically supported the opposition candidate; only five supported the Liberal man. The suffragettes threw their whole influence against the Liberal. Nevertheless, when the poll was declared it was found that the Liberal majority had risen from 2,195 to 2,768.

This coming on the heels of the Liberal victory at South Shields and Liberal-Labor gains in the municipal elections is decisive. No one now professes to believe, even at the Tory headquarters, that the new election would place the Unionists in power.

The stability of political opinion in the constituencies since the last general election is very remarkable. Fifteen by-elections have taken place since last January, and in no one single instance has the result of a by-election reversed the verdict returned by the constituency in the general election. In three the Liberal majority rose; in six it was somewhat reduced.

If, therefore, Parliament was dissolved in January it may be regarded as practically certain that the new Parliament would contain a majority of one hundred against the peers.

This being so evident, many fighting radicals would welcome a general election which would enable them to make short work of the peers, but the ministers are of a different mood. They deprecate playing double or quits on the eve of the quinquennial Colonial Conference, which will meet next year, and if they continue to carry on until after the coronation they will do so.

This mood is reflected in the Tory ranks. The Unionist party organization is not ready for the fight. Mr. Balfour knows that if he were to challenge an appeal to the country he would be beaten, and a second general election resulting in an emphatic decision against the Lords the game of the Conservative party would be "up." Hence the renewed efforts which are being made to arrive at some semblance of agreement in the constitutional issue that will tide matters over the coronation.

The speeches of T. P. O'Connor, advocating modified home rule, based rather upon internal organization of the Dominion of Canada than upon the Constitution of the United States, are believed to indicate a possible meeting ground between the Home Rulers and Unionists.

Lord Morley's resignation has taken the public by surprise. When I dined with him a few weeks ago he breathed no whisper of any such intention. He had just appointed Lord Hardinge as the new Viceroy of India, and all the talk was about his future relations to his new nominee. It is true Lord Morley is seventy-two years old. When he took office five years ago he told me he had not believed that he could hold on more than a couple of years. He reminded me that he had been five years in office without a suggestion that he did not feel able to remain another five. It is true that a keen observer had remarked that his frail earthly tenement was only held together by a dominating will, but he seemed frailer twelve months ago than he does today. That his resignation is not prompted by any difference of opinion with his colleagues is proved by the fact that he remains a member of the Cabinet. His loss to India will be severely felt. Lord Hardinge is emphatically not a Viceroy to be trusted to govern that great dependency without a firm hand at the India Office.

Lord Morley's review of the "Life of Disraeli," for which the Times paid him £1,000, showed that his hand had lost none of its cunning. Whether he will utilize his comparative leisure by putting together his material for an autobiography, no one knows. His friend, Fredrick Harrison, is busy at work with his reminiscences, but they are not to be published until after his death.

Lord Salisbury's biography is being written, and with it the story of British politics for the nineteenth century.



A new photograph of Gaby Deslys, showing the beautiful rope of pearls presented to her by King Manuel, of Portugal, who is now in exile. The pearl necklace of the fascinating daughter of a French washerwoman is three yards long, and its value has been appraised at \$100,000. But pearls are not the only thing the King in exile bestowed upon her. He gave her a \$50,000 house in the Champs Elysees, diamonds galore, and she gave him her heart. Gaby Deslys has said she will work for the King and give him all she has, if he is poor, but it is generally understood he has saved a comfortable fortune from the monarchical wreck, so that Gaby may not have to pawn her pearls after all.

LONDON 'COPPERS' ARE JUSTLY PROUD

Chiefs of Police from Famous Cities Are Studying Their Methods.

BIG BUSINESS BOOM

England Prospering Despite Woeful Cries About Free Trade.

BY PHILIP EVERETT.
[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

London, November 5.—The London policeman is justly proud these days, for from three of the largest capitals in Europe famous chiefs of police have come to study his ways and methods. Herr von Jagow, head of the Berlin police force; M. Lepine, chief of the Paris police, and Stephan Khroulev, chief of the St. Petersburg police, who all have had plenty of chances to handle unruly mobs, have met to study the London "Bobby," dealing with the enormous crowds in the streets of London.

Herr von Jagow came first, and, though knowing him to harbor anything but friendly feelings for foreign journalists, especially those with a powerful government behind them, I picked up sufficient courage to beard him in his lair and found him a very pleasant fellow. I asked him if he knew anything about the coming of his colleagues from abroad and whether their simultaneous arrival here meant that a conference was to be held.

"Not that I know of," he said, with a smile. "I shall be delighted to meet colleagues from other capitals, but am not aware of any arrangement for a conference."

I asked him if he meant to study English methods of dealing with criminals.

"I may do so," was the reply. "I shall certainly avail myself of the opportunity if I have time. But I have never been to London before, and my object is mainly to study the methods of controlling the street traffic. You have an enormous street traffic here, I understand, and its management is famous."

"But your street traffic in Berlin is well controlled, is it not?"

Herr von Jagow admitted this was so, and a friend of his who was present remarked that even the crowds at night—they are said to be the biggest in any European capital—were splendidly handled and well behaved.

"Berlin has had other streets in the heart of Berlin, at 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning," remarked this gentleman, "are crowded with gay but respectable throngs, and restaurant life is in full swing; but there is no trouble."

Herr von Jagow will visit Liverpool if he can find time. Admittedly he is inclined to be drawn into a discussion on the recent Moabit riots, although he laughingly admitted that the police had been criticized.

"But then they always are," he added, "especially by some people."

"And a riot when revolvers are used has to be put down," remarked his colleague from Charlottenburg.

Mr. Trade Boom.

Greatly to the annoyance of politicians who in the recent campaign have tried to prove that free trade is ruining the country, England is experiencing a big trade boom. The recent gigantic export returns showed how prosperous were some of the biggest of the English industries. There is a boom at Northampton, and last night

news came of a great awakening in the Nottingham lace and hosiery trade, and in the Scotch woolen trade. Indeed, Scotch tweed manufacturers have received so many orders for next season that they are being forced to reopen mills which have long been disused.

The leading tweed manufacturers have acquired additional mills, and all are now in full operation—a state of affairs unknown in the border towns for many years. Scotch and Yorkshire makers are now combining to end piracy on the part of foreign makers of their newest designs and colorings. For many years trade in Nottingham and the adjacent district has been under a cloud, but the Daily Chronicle correspondent telegraphs that it is now showing a remarkable revival, especially in lace curtains and hosiery goods. Every available curtain-making machine, he says, is working at high pressure, and the orders on hand are sufficient to keep factories fully employed for several months.

New Irish Industry.

There is being developed in Ireland an industry which is likely to add much to the material prosperity of that country. The tobacco and cigar manufacturers of the British Isles draw their supply from various sources as widely distributed as Sumatra and Cuba, the Philippine Islands and the United States, China and Brazil. Here close to hand a market is now being opened up which is full of promise.

Let it not be forgotten that tobacco at one time, was grown extensively in Ireland for commercial purposes as well as in England and Scotland, but the iron heel of James I. and his successors effectually stamped out the industry.

Recent experiments carried on by the government have shown that nearly every kind of tobacco may be grown in Ireland, and the actual area now under cultivation is 120 acres, comprising seventy-nine acres of pipe tobacco, twenty-eight acres of cigar tobacco and thirteen acres of cigar tobacco.

King Manuel Frivolous.

It has been alleged that King Manuel, who is at present the guest of his uncle, the Duke of Orleans, in this country, is a very frivolous young man, who wouldn't have made a good King even if he had been allowed to keep his crown.

This is, however, only partly true, and there is considerable excuse to be

found for him. Most of these complaints are based upon his conduct when visiting London and Paris last autumn, when he was very fond of spending his evenings at some music hall or theatre of the lighter order.

It must be remembered that from being a mere schoolboy, under the control of tutors and court officials, he became a ruling sovereign and was free from all restraint, and that this was his first holiday outside of his own country. A young and undeniably good-looking King has opportunities and temptations thrown in his way in a manner that is not usual, and his highly impressionable nature was attracted by every pretty face. After all, his escapades were merely those of a schoolboy, and nothing of a more serious nature can be brought against him.

That he possesses very high aspirations none can deny, but his doubts for a moment, and some of his expressed to the late King Edward when he was in this country last November. He recognized his helplessness to the full. He was in the hands of his mother, who in turn was controlled by the Clerical party. The Revolutionists and the Republicans have been growing in strength for many years past, and no real step has ever been taken to conciliate them. When the tragedy of February, 1908, took place, Queen Amelia was earnestly counseled to adopt a more enlightened line of government, one more in accord with the feeling of the twentieth century.

In an autograph letter that is still in existence the late King Edward advised her with all the emphasis that was possible in so delicate a situation to recall the Marquis de Soveral from his post as Portuguese ambassador in this country and place him at the head of affairs in Lisbon.

This advice was, however, studiously ignored, and those laws that the easy-going Dom Carlos had permitted to lapse into disuse were revived and enforced with a severity that sounds almost incredible. Men of responsibility and position were thrust into jail without trial and even without being told of the offenses alleged against them. The Clerical party was arrogant in its strength and studiously ignored the day of reckoning, that was bound to come.

King Manuel, left to himself, would have handled matters far differently. He had sense enough to perceive, even twelve months ago, whether his country was drifting, but it was outside his power to do anything to save it.

SEÑOR JOSE CANALEJAS, Premier of Spain, who is considered one of the most resourceful statesmen in Europe.

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COST OF TARIFF WARS VERY HIGH

They Are Proving Nearly as Expensive as Armed Contests.

BERLIN LEARNS LESSON

Advance in Relations With Canada Source of Satisfaction.

BY FREDERICK WERNER.
[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

Berlin, November 5.—Statistics just published here show that tariff wars are almost as expensive as real ones, and that the people of Germany have every reason to rejoice at the provisional agreement which put an end to the long tariff war between Germany and Canada.

The tariff war ceased at the end of February, and the new provisional agreement came into force on March 1. During the first six months it brought about an increase of 45 per cent. of German exports to Canada; on the other hand, Canadian exports to Germany increased by 45 per cent. German iron manufacturers profited more than any other class by the cessation of the war, for exports of some kinds of German hardware increased by from 300 to 400 per cent. German textile industries also reaped a rich harvest. The exports of stockings doubled, and those of cloths, carpets and gloves increased very considerably. German chemicals, glass, porcelain and toy manufacturers all shared in the increased trade.

This remarkable advance in commercial relations with Canada causes great satisfaction here. It is pointed out that Germany would find a still more favorable market in Canada if her products could be placed on an equality with those of Great Britain in the matter of tariff dues. Germany's efforts will now be directed toward extending the present provisional whereby the present differentiation in favor of Great Britain will be neutralized.

Orders From Pope.

Pious X. has issued instructions to the Papal Nuncio in Mexico to enforce severe measures of suppression against modernism in German-speaking countries. Pope Pius deprecates the strides made by the movement among the Catholic laity of Austria-Hungary and Germany, and explicitly condemns Catholic associations constituted on a broad religious basis as recently advocated by Cardinal Fischer, of Cologne in opposition to Cardinal Kopp.

The Pope, in supporting the latter, forbids the formation of any other than rigidly sectarian societies. He enjoins that no doctorate in theology shall henceforth be recognized in cases where the studies are not conducted on the scholastic system.

All lectures of Catholic professors must be submitted to ecclesiastical censorship before delivery. Moreover, every Catholic newspaper asking to be recognized must submit its intended contents to the censor, while all Catholic journalists are required to take the same oath of repudiation of modernistic ideas which the pontiff has recently prescribed for the seminary and university professions.

Trouble for Zionists.

The difficulties under which the Zionist movement in Russia propagate their ideals have just been accentuated by two significant events. The spiritual head of the Jews in Kremenetz (province of Podolia), Rabbi Friedenberg, after satisfactorily discharging his office for thirteen years, was recently re-elected by his community for another two years. As the position is held under the government, the ratification of the Governor of Podolia was necessary, but the latter refused to grant it on the ground that Rabbi Friedenberg had taken part in the Zionist Congress at Hamburg last December.

The Jewish community, heedless of this decision, re-elected Rabbi Friedenberg again, but this time the government repelled by banishing the pastor from the province of Poltava for two years. The severity of this order is all the more remarkable, as the only alleged delinquency on the part of the rabbi was that he took part in the last Zionist Congress. But some 120 other Russian Jews were also present at this congress, without having been penalized for displaying their sympathy toward the Zionist movement. It is believed that Rabbi Friedenberg will proceed to St. Petersburg to petition for a revocation of the decree against him.

The other incident is the confiscation of the latest issue of the central organ of the Zionist organization in Russia, the "Rassvetl," on account of a news paragraph dealing with the recent Duma election at Odessa. The editor has been summoned "for incitement to overthrow the existing order of government."

Episodes such as these make it exceedingly difficult for the Zionists of Russia to extend their organization, and they are compelled to carry on most of their work in secret. The present position is rather disquieting, as when the Zionist president, Herr Wolffsohn, visited St. Petersburg more than two years ago, he received assurances from the Premier, M. Stolypin, that the adherents of the Jewish nationalist movement would not be molested.

Editor Stated.

Sentence of three months' imprisonment, passed by the Hamburg Court on Carl Lindow, editor of the Social-Democratic paper, "The Dock Worker," for lese-majeste. On June 18 there appeared an article in "The Dock Worker" headed "Appeal for a National Subscription for the King of Prussia Diet for an Augmentation of the Kaiser's Civil List," and sarcastically appealed to all patriotic citizens to give a subscription "for the benefit of the distressed King." The defendant declared that he was not the author of the offending article, but that he accepted the responsibility for its appearance. The defendant's counsel argued that the article was not directed against the person of the Kaiser, but against "Byzantineism."

DIVORCE SUIT IS A CAUSE CELEBRE

American Colony Looking Forward to Some Domestic Sensations.

FIGHTING FOR FORTUNE

Mrs. Harris Phelps Hopes to Save Her Money From Husband.

BY VANCE THOMPSON.
[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

Paris, November 5.—Herbert Pell, a grandson of Mrs. James Kernochan, and nephew of Mrs. Harris Phelps, has come over to help out his aunt in her divorce suit against her husband. The case comes up this month, and will be a cause celebre in the American colony, it is safe to say that not since the divorce suit of Hartuppe McKee and pretty Constance Tevis has the colony looked forward to a trial with such absorbing interest.

Meanwhile, Herbert Pell and Harris Phelps have constituted themselves a bodyguard for Mrs. Phelps. The reason why Harris Phelps became a French citizen about six years ago has now become plainly evident. It is his wife's family. He has long been contemplating forcing his wife to get a divorce and has been making his financial preparations accordingly by becoming a French citizen. Mrs. Phelps has more than a fighting chance of securing half of her big fortune, which is placed at over \$20,000,000, and which came from the Pell estate. At the time of his marriage Phelps had nothing. As a Frenchman he may claim a division of the property according to French law, unless there is a special contract. Mrs. Phelps' friends say that such a contract exists, but Phelps has procured large sums from her for which he cannot as a Frenchman be made to account.

In her plea for divorce Mrs. Phelps charges cruelty, including threats with a revolver, reckless extravagance with her money and extreme eccentricity. When in society Harris Phelps never allowed his wife to answer a question. If any one put a question to her he answered it himself.

Thin and more beautifully ugly than ever since her return from America, Mlle. Polaire is drawing large audiences to the Moulin Rouge at a salary of 1,000 francs per performance, and 10 per cent. of the profits.

Mlle. Polaire is going to America on her American tour, and expects to return to New York for a ten weeks' engagement beginning in January. She has a new play with which she is sure to please Americans. She also expects to play a new engagement in London soon. Mlle. Polaire is reputed how during her last engagement at the Palace in London, the Prince of Wales, now King George V., sent word after the performance that she had made a profound impression on him, and that he was very fond of her. Mlle. Polaire is very proud of this royal praise, but she is greatly surprised that she did not receive an offer of marriage while in America. As Mlle. Polaire says, she prefers her liberty, which permits her to devote herself entirely to art. She explained to your correspondent that she is no longer the ugliest woman in the world. When she began her career she consented to become the ugliest woman in the world, herself. But now that her reputation is established there is no need for that, and she insists that she is not ugly at all.

"As to the American press," she said, "it just takes the cake. There, that is the best English I have learned."

Seven Picturesque Old Men.

Seven of the most picturesque men in France assembled the other day at a famous restaurant to eat fish and revive the memories of the days of 1870. They were Senator Louis Buffet, who is three-score and six; Baron MacKail, eighty years of age, and who has been an ardent Bonapartist since 1866; Emile Ollivier, eighty years of age, who was Prime Minister when the Franco-Prussian War was declared, and Henri Rochefort, editor of La Patrie, and now past eighty, and who is called the "fighting journalist." Next to him sat Henri Brisson, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and seventy-five years of age.

Others present were Alfred Narguet, who fathered the first divorce law in France, and M. Magnin, governor of the Bank of France. Rochefort was the most interesting of this group of distinguished old men. When he puts on his war paint he says and does exactly as he pleases. He calls his colleagues imbeciles and dubs. General Picquart, he styles the "piano player," General Andre, the "old drunkard," President Fallieres, "Antoinette's doner," probably because of the many criminals the President has saved from the guillotine, and ex-President Loubet, "Panama the First." When he takes his war paint off Rochefort is most loving and gentle, and no one seems any the worse for his outbursts.

Bond! Helms Out Mascagni.

Mascagni's work on "Ysobel" is virtually done. Another page or two are all that remains for his final revision. His star, Miss Bessie Abbot, sailed today on the Philadelphia for New York. Throughout the summer and autumn she worked with the composer.

Mascagni is enthusiastic over his interpreter. Most of the company are already in New York. The last three engaged by Mascagni's manager, Ralph Edmunds, sailed with Miss Abbot. These are Maria Bozzi, a young mezzo-soprano, already famous in Italy; Elena Taranoff, a young Russian soprano, and Grace Whistler, an American girl with a wonderful soprano voice. She is a niece of the late James McNeill Whistler, America's greatest painter.

Mascagni will probably sail on La Touraine; meanwhile the score has gone over on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. It was rushed through from Italy. As there was no time to secure a special messenger to take it over, Bondi, who was on board, kindly consented to take charge of the precious score.

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City Democratic Committee,
Richmond, Va., Nov. 4, 1910.

To the Democratic Voters, City of Richmond, Richmond, Virginia:

The Republican party in this district is working earnestly to secure votes for its candidate for Congress.

The City Democratic Committee wishes to remind you of the election of a Congressman for this district on Tuesday, November the 8th, and earnestly calls upon the Democratic voters of this city to come to the polls on election day and cast their ballots for Captain John Lamb, the Democratic nominee, a gentleman who has the confidence of his fellow-citizens and is eminently worthy of so high an honor.

The right to vote is more than a privilege—it is a duty—and I can but remind the citizens that bad or corrupt government is more due to the neglect and indifference of the good citizens than to conspiracies or combinations of the bad and corrupt. I therefore urge that it is the imperative duty of all citizens to exercise the elective franchise, and especially is this duty binding on all those who participated in the late primary.

By order of the Committee.

M. M. MARTIN, Chairman.



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